



DAILY REPORT

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REMAINING DETAINED SMATA LEADERS RELEASED

PY221750 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 22 Jun 81 p 9

[Text] (NA)--Four union leaders from the Autoworker's Union (SMATA), who were being held since last Wednesday's SMATA strike as a result of which over a thousand workers were arrested and then released, were freed between late Saturday night and yesterday morning, union sources said.

The four, Roberto Navarro, Raul Amin, Rogelio Iannella and Manuel Pardo, were among the autoworkers who were arrested during a police raid on the SMATA building where they had rallied. An official police statement put the number of arrested at that time at 1,113, although SMATA claimed 1,700 of its affiliates had been taken in.

The police statement released later said that a number of professional leftwing trouble-makers were among the arrested, adding that the strikers' purpose was to rally on Plaza de Mayo, in front of Government House.

All of the arrested were later freed, after having gone through identity checks, but SMATA denounced the continued arrest of five of its leaders. They were Amin, Iannella, Pardo, Navarro, and Joaquin Fanjul. SMATA threatened to call for yet another nationwide mechanic's strike if any of the five were still being held by Friday morning.

However, after Fanjul's release on Thursday, SMATA called off its projects for a new strike, having learned after filing a writ of habeas corpus for the five that they were being held by the police on minor charges of disrupting public order.

The union had feared that the five might be charged with transgressing Security Law 21,400 under which they could have been sentenced to up to six years in jail for promoting strikes.

BRAZILIAN TRADE OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PY201504 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1607 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (NA)--Benedito Fonseca Moreira, director general of the Brazilian Foreign Trade Department, arrived here today on an unscheduled 24-hour official visit aimed at analyzing the general status of bilateral trade and the possibilities of "intensifying trade between the two countries."

At Ezeiza Airport he told reporters that he will meet with Argentine officials "to study bilateral trade variations, especially those obstacles that prevent us from solving specific problems in our bilateral trade."

He regarded his visit as one of a "technical routine" nature, confirming that it was unscheduled and that it was designed to carry on the contacts started last year after the subsequent visits paid to Argentine President Jorge Videla.

As for the balance of trade between the two countries, he said that "last year we had a small surplus following the small deficits we had in previous years." He pointed out that "at present our bilateral trade tends to reach a point of balance, but this is not the main problem since what is really important is to intensify trade."

Finally, he reported that the Brazilian overall balance of trade registered a \$440-million deficit in the first 5 months of the year, much smaller than the \$1.8-billion deficit registered in the same period in 1980.

DISPUTE OVER COUNTRY'S NUCLEAR POLICY CONTINUES

Doubts on Nuclear Project

PY221903 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] Official remarks regarding exports of Brazilian uranium to Iraq are inconsistent. Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro stated that Brazil has not yet exported but will export uranium to Iraq, when Brazil has it. The secretary of the Sao Paulo State Science and Technology Department, which is subordinate to the Energy and Nuclear Research Institute, stated that the National Energy Commission [CNE] has stocks of thorium and uranium. Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals "is not aware" of uranium exports and stated that Brazil is purchasing uranium from Argentina. These are some of the contradictions among Brazilian officials who declined to answer some basic questions raised by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, while Planalto Palace spokesman Carlos Atila states that the government feels that the explanations given "bring the case to a conclusion."

The foreign minister says that "the agreement with Iraq provides for the sale of uranium and that it is completely open." According to him, "everything is regulated and subject to international legal norms and to the IAEA safeguards, when they are applicable."

In Sao Paulo, Secretary Oswaldo Palma, who is entirely responsible for IPEN [Nuclear and Energy Research Institute], flatly answered the foreign minister: "I can guarantee that the agreement to supply uranium (referring to the Brazilian-Iraqi agreement) has never existed and nothing similar has ever been considered."

The foreign minister and the mines and energy minister agree in stating that Brazil does not yet have uranium for export. And the Sao Paulo secretary again responds: "The National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN], by law, has stocks of nuclear material, including thorium and uranium components."

Very cautiously, Saraiva Guerreiro stated that everything is under control and subject to safeguards, "when they are applicable." The fact is that the stocks of uranium, accrued by Brazil through 1964 from shipments of these strategic ores by importers of niobium, molybdenum and some rare earths, are not under international safeguards. Since the beginning of the 1940's, Brazil has been accumulating the uranium returned to the country by the importers of uranium-containing strategic minerals.

Gui Ferri, deputy director of the IAEA in New York, clearly explained that Brazil is not subject to inspection of its stocks of uranium accrued from the period beginning in the 1940's until the mid 1960's: "If Brazil were one of the signatories of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty we would have information on Brazil's uranium stocks and their variations; but Brazil has never signed the treaty, so we are still in the dark regarding what Brazil does with its uranium."

The CNEN has also tried to deny reports on the amount of uranium stocks (which would amount to more than 100 tons). A CNEN technician stated that "for the last 12 years Brazil has not received uranium in return for the exported strategic minerals." He said that the international purchasers of niobium, molybdenum and other strategic Brazilian minerals would rather pay with money because they meet international political difficulties in purchasing the uranium to return to Brazil. We only need to know now with what the importers paid Brazil before those 12 years. CNEN has omitted that detail.

The Brazilian Government still needs to answer the following questions:

1) What is the current amount of uranium stocks in the country under the safeguards of the CNEN and of the CSN [National Security Council], accumulated since the beginning of the exports of monazitic sands and strategic minerals?

- 2) How much uranium has IPEN purified for CNEN? (Secretary Palma states that IPEN renders services to CNEN and provides it with purified uranium.)
- 3) What was shipped in the two Iraqi planes in January this year? What relation is there between the equipment and the shipment authorization by the Aeronautics Ministry?
- 4) Why is IPEN developing the uranium enrichment technology (uranium tetrafluoride and hexafluoride) in a parallel form? We must not forget that Brazil has negotiated with France for the purchase of technology and of a plant for the production of uranium hexafluoride gas (a uranium gas necessary for the German jetnozzle process).
- 5) Why did Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro justify in November 1979 the designation of Gen Samuel Alves Correa, former chief of the armed forces staff to be ambassador to Iraq, arguing that there was no career ambassador with the "necessary experience" to head the embassy in Baghdad? What does the minister mean by necessary experience? Experience for what?
- 6) Why did the Brazilian ambassador to Baghdad have to be a military officer of prestige, with great technical and scientific knowledge?
- 7) What is Brazil receiving in exchange for exporting (or, as the government prefers, will export whenever possible) uranium to Iraq? Would Brazil be including uranium in its exports list to try to even up the balance of payments?
- 8) Why did the government categorically deny that Iraq planes landed in Brazil when O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO published the report on 17 January 1981, and is only now officially confirming it?
- 9) Why did the government categorically deny through its presidential spokesman Octavio Bonfim, in May 1979, the agreement with Iraq, confirmed by the foreign minister 4 months later?
- 10) Why is there no agreement in the statements by government officials regarding something which is considered a "mere fantasy."

CNEN Admits Stockpiling

PY221804 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 Jun 81 p 17

[By Luiz Claudio Latge]

[Text] Brazil actually does have a uranium stockpile. Hervaldo de Carvalho, president of the National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN] yesterday said "this was never a secret." He also reported that this stockpile is kept "as a matter of foresight." He denied, however, that the stockpile might be on the order of 100 tons as the newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO has reported.

The CNEN president confirmed that the Nuclear Energy and Research Institute--IPEN--produces uranium dioxide and that some time ago it had increased production. He said he had no details about production in the "laboratory" and "Amorim is the person who ought to know about this."

According to the director of IPEN, Engineer Hernani Amorim, production has been intensified since last July. He also said that the metallurgical center has the capacity to deliver 70 tons of uranium dioxide (purified uranium) by the end of the year.

This fact was also confirmed by CNEN President Hervaldo de Carvalho. The professor said that the uranium purification installations only began operating a short while ago. According to him this was done in order to keep the installations from remaining inactive. He emphasized, however, that "it is obvious that the installations are small."

"We are taking advantage of the fact we have uranium, and so we are purifying it," the CNEN president explained.

About the order for 70 tons of uranium IPEN announced it had placed in July with CNEN, Professor Herveasio--without referring to the amount--commented that "we are not in any hurry."

He said that IPEN also had other things to do. He repeated that uranium purification was only increased because there were idle installations in Sao Paulo.

The CNEN president confirmed that since its foundation IPEN had produced 30 tons of uranium. The purified uranium is stockpiled by CNEN.

The stockpile of U308 (yellow cake) [last two words in English] is now being reinforced with the increased production by IPEN. CNEN considers the stockpile "small"--only strategic since it is not always easy to buy uranium overnight and the stockpile is necessary in case some need arises.

"We don't want to use this uranium. The whole country has a reserve for an eventual need," the CNEN president said. He made it clear that this uranium will not be used for the Angra 1 plant, which needs 200 tons of uranium to begin operation, or for Angra 2 and 3, which will operate with 300 tons.

Envoy Scores 'Interference'

PY221342 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 Jun 81 p 17

[Text] Brasilia--Iraqi Ambassador to Brazil Fa'iq Makki Ahmad has stated that the report published yesterday by JORNAL DO BRASIL confirms "everything he had already denounced regarding the Zionist interference in Brazilian domestic affairs."

We thank JORNAL DO BRASIL very much for publicly confirming that MOSSAD [Israeli intelligence service] and the Israeli military intelligence service are acting in Brazilian territory. We are grateful for the publication of the truth, the Iraqi ambassador stated.

According to Ahmad, there had been Zionist interference, "through Zionist means and through the very embassy of the Zionist state, in domestic affairs of a sovereign country, Brazil, and as so the presence of MOSSAD agents in the country has been confirmed spying on pure national matters."

Moreover, we know that Zionist sources want to divert world public opinion from the criminal attack on Iraq, which had been repudiated and denounced worldwide. They are trying to distract the attention of the Brazilian and world opinion by spilling lies and fantastic stories on Brazil, the theft of uranium and similar things, the Iraqi ambassador stated.

Relations With Israel May Cool

PY230128 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas has stated that the fact that an intelligence service of a third country has disseminated lies against Brazil is in itself very serious. The Brazilian Government is giving the matter very extensive study, and the episode could have negative aspects regarding Brazilian-Israeli relations.

A Brazilian daily asserts in a report published last Saturday that the information that Brazil sold uranium to Iraq was revealed by an agent of Israel's secret service, thus giving truth to Pericas' statement. Itamaraty believes that JORNAL DO BRASIL's report is reliable, and it is the Brazilian Government's conclusion that there was a leak of false information regarding Brazil.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM TOUR, COMMENTS

PY191840 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The Chilean foreign minister, Rene Rojas Galdames, returned to Chile. The minister voiced his satisfaction over the meetings held with government officials of the United States, Colombia and Peru.

Minister Galdames was met at Santiago International Airport by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Col Fernando Arancibia and other authorities of his ministry. He pointed out that the U.S. Government officials' attitude towards our country is very good.

He also stated that the U.S. Government hopes that Congress will lift the so-called Kennedy Amendment which prohibits the sale of arms to Chile. However that is a long process which must develop in accordance with the U.S. Constitution.

He voiced his happiness over the release of the two Chilean officers under arrest in Argentina and stated that it is an important measure to ease the tension and reach a completely normal situation in the bilateral relations.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT: NO RETURN TO ANDEAN PACT

PY221941 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Central Bank President Sergio de la Cuadra has stated in Hamburg, Germany that there is no chance at all for Chile to return to the Andean Pact. This is because the protectionist policy adopted by the member countries is totally opposed to that of Chile, of opening its market to foreign trade.

De la Cuadra said that Chile had maintained a protectionist policy for 40 years, and we have had a bad experience with it. If returning to this policy is a condition to return to the Andean Pact, then we do not want it, he added.

De la Cuadra and former Finance Minister Jorge Cauas are heading the Chilean delegation to a conference on free trade movement in Latin America. Economists from Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Colombia, in addition to other international experts, are attending this conference.

This conference has been organized by the Ibero-American Economic Research Institute of the German University of Goettingen, and is taking place in Hamburg.

OFFICIAL DENIES REQUEST FOR END TO MEDIATION

PY221909 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Ministry Secretary Ernesto Videla has categorically denied reports coming from the United States that Chile has asked for the cessation of the pope's mediation. Videla, who heads the national delegation to the mediation, stated that the report is absolutely false and groundless.

He stated that the Chilean Government maintains its confidence in the mediation of Pope John Paul II, that it will lead to a final solution of the southern conflict.

News agencies have reproduced a New York TIMES report that Chilean officials asked this week for the cessation of the mediation if an agreement is not reached by the end of the year.

U.S. OFFICIAL MEETS WITH COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT

PA192243 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Bogota--Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, held several meetings today in Colombia with leaders of the hemisphere to learn of the explosive situation in Central America.

The American representative is trying to learn of the Colombian Government's stand on how to face the growing communist influence in Central America, and according to state sources, the government's opinion is that the Central American situation is affected by this in two basic ways. First, there are the increasing activities by Cuba to support the guerrilla groups and the subversive movements that are operating in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and even in several South American countries, for example, Colombia.

The Fidel Castro government trained in Havana a guerrilla group of the 19 April Movement [M-19] for [word indistinct] months and then sent it to Colombia, via Panama and the Pacific Ocean, to enter through the southern area, where there were serious armed clashes with army troops until the threat was over.

The second confirmation of the communist influence in Central America is the procommunist trend of the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua, which is, in turn, strongly influenced by Cuba.

The representative of the American Government and the Colombian president met today prior to the departure of Mr Thomas Enders for Caracas, where he will meet with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. The Colombian president insisted that El Salvador needs a democratic solution, through free elections, and an end to the supply of weapons which it is receiving.

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PY190131 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2347 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames today held an impromptu news conference at the office of his Colombian counterpart during which he answered several questions from local journalists.

With regard to the Andean Pact, the Chilean foreign minister said that Chile has not decided yet about returning to this pact and reiterated that withdrawal from this pact has not been harmful because the trade with Colombia, for example, has increased by 58 percent.

Minister Rene Rojas expressed his opinion that the opening toward the Pacific Ocean, hemispheric defense and the social and economic development of the peoples of the continent are very important for Chile. He also talked about the pope's mediation in the search for a lasting solution for Chilean-Argentine problems which, once overcome, could lead to the beginning of a favorable and mutual well-being of the two brother nations. The Chilean foreign minister will return to Santiago, Chile tomorrow.

BELIZEBRITISH NEGOTIATOR ARRIVES FOR INDEPENDENCE TALKS

FL222029 Bridgetown CANA in English 1935 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 22 Jun (CANA)--A senior British negotiator at the last talks between Belize and Guatemala on a century-old territorial dispute, Derrick Day, arrived here today to meet Governor James Hennessey and Premier George Price. Mr Day, deputy secretary of state in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, will meet other government ministers during his 3-day visit.

The British official will visit Guatemala City afterwards for discussions with foreign office officials and British Government representatives.

Belize, Britain's last Central American colony, Guatemala and Britain met in New York in May to formalize an agreement on the dispute which has held up Belize's independence. In March, under a provisional agreement, Guatemala agreed to drop its claim to Belizean territory in exchange for rights to use Belizean ports, access to the Caribbean Sea, and other commitments from Belize, but a meeting scheduled in London this month was postponed after Guatemala said it needed more time to study documents from the last meeting in New York.

BRIEFS

BELIZE DRUG FIND--Some \$6 million U.S. worth of marijuana was discovered last night in a boat anchored off cay (Buch Earl) on the southern tip of the Turneffe Islands. The vessel named the BITTERN was boarded by a team from the British royal frigate HMS ANTELOPE which was in Belize on a routine (?training) visit. The team discovered 60,000 pounds of marijuana in six holds. The ship's captain and a crew of nine, including one woman, were arrested and handed over to Belize police authorities. The ship was reported to be of Panamanian registration but it is now reported that the registration expired on 10 June. Names and nationalities of those arrested have not yet been reported. [Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 19 Jun 81 FL]

COSTA RICAMEXICAN PRESIDENT SEEN AS SPOKESMAN FOR COMMUNISTS

PA221932 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 15 Jun 81 p 35A

["Incredible Reports" column]

[Excerpt] 1. Mexican President Lopez Portillo, a dear friend of the Cuban dictatorship and of the Sandino-communist government, met with President Reagan.

2. At that meeting, the Mexican mentioned that he is in favor of a possible U.S. economic aid program to cover all of the countries of the area.

That is, the United States should give dollars to the Sandino-communists for their development. They are so brazen that we are sure they would accept it!

3. To Mr Lopez Portillo the only "intervention" that exists in Central America is U.S. intervention, because when it comes to the shameless Soviet participation in Central America through Cuba, the Mexican president is blind!

4. If the United States helps El Salvador with money and armament from being swallowed by international communism, to Mr Lopez Portillo, that is an act of intervention! But if Cuba and the USSR send weapons and money with which to stain our peoples with blood, this politician does not see any intervention in it.

5. We ask ourselves: Who authorized the Mexican president to speak on our behalf, especially when his way of thinking does not agree with the Costa Rican way of thinking.

We are quite grown up and we are more democratic than Mexico, so we can speak for ourselves!

6. It is curious to note that when communism is losing a battle, as in the recent case of El Salvador, the "intermediaries" show up like bees in the spring to look for a "political" way out.

7. We would like to ask: If the communists were winning the armed struggle in El Salvador, would any of these "intermediaries" come out to propose peace formulas? Of course not!

OIJ CONTINUES INVESTIGATING TERRORIST GROUP

PA222046 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Members of the Judicial Investigations Organization [OIJ] said today that few individuals have been arrested against whom there is proof identifying them as terrorists. About 10 terrorists have been turned over to the courts and approximately 20 people are being investigated and questioned to confirm or deny some charges against them. Meanwhile, new arrests are expected in various parts of the capital, and the magnitude of the terrorist organization may be partly known, a judicial spokesman has said.

Through a communique found by the judicial authorities, the terrorists admit that the police have dealt them a harsh blow and that this forced them to make various decisions. The arrest of the four terrorists near El Zapote was the first step in the unmasking of the organization that led the terrorists to commit other mistakes. The mistakes prove that they are not yet well organized and that is why the police were able to arrive at the center of the organization and now have the terrorists under control.

OIJ officials today said they already know the work that Viviana Callardo Camacho and the other killers traveling with her were supposed to carry out. This cell of which Viviana was a member had a specific mission, but this mission cannot be made known or it might hinder the investigations. This action [not further explained] was the mistake that forced the terrorist organization to undertake a desperate flight and as a result, they abandoned much evidence and proof of the plans they were going to carry out.

An OIJ official today said that for a long time Costa Rica will enjoy the traditional peace that has characterized it because the terrorist organization is dead. The authorities have even identified several of the main founders of the organization and the terrorists know this so they will have to remain in hiding for a long time or leave the country. The judicial spokesman added that what is needed now is preventive work by the police so that the terrorists will not regroup.

Another of the conclusions that has been reached by the police on the basis of the confiscation of documents in the safe houses is that the national terrorist organization will try to hide the real name of the Central American terrorist organization to which it belongs. The name of Central American Armed Front [Frente Armado de Centroamerica--FAC] is false. However, the real identity of the organization has already been learned as well as the name of the Costa Rican group affiliated to it. A search is now underway for Mario Rivera (Lisan), brother of one of the terrorists under arrest, who along with Giselle, a young woman arrested in the Lujan neighborhood, are key members of the terrorist organization.

Last week, the police coordinated a report with newsmen to capture one of the leaders of the terrorist organization. It was reported that a house occupied by terrorists was raided in Escazu and not in Trinidad (de Mesotal), Guadalupe, where it was really located. However, the individual did not go to the house because he apparently knew about the police operation. Nevertheless, he will be arrested in the next few hours since he was seen over the weekend and his movements are being followed to arrest him with other individuals.

A member of the OIJ today said that the police found a lengthy and complete list of planned operations. The list included detailed facts about people, institutions and organizations that would be the target of the terrorists.

Meanwhile, a specialized group of the judicial police is deciphering all the confiscated documents and they will be gradually released in accordance with the arrests that are carried out.

EL SALVADOR

GARCIA ON ANTICOMMUNIST FIGHT, U.S. ARMY VISITS

PA222228 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 21 Jun (AFP)--Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, Salvadoran defense and public security minister, affirmed here that in El Salvador "the great battle against communism is being waged; a battle which undoubtedly will have repercussions in our neighboring countries and beyond."

Concerning the firm position adopted by his government of not negotiating with the opposition which is fighting against the regime, the officer reiterated that the dialogue had been proposed initially by the armed forces and that "it was turned down by those who are now asking for it."

The minister added that the guerrillas had turned down the offer to negotiate before 10 January (the date the guerrillas launched a general offensive), because "on that occasion they had hoped to achieve a victory through the use of arms."

Garcia disclosed that "the military solution was not proposed by the Salvadoran people or by the armed forces but by precisely those who today are asking for a political solution."

He pointed out that "although the armed forces are being accused of imposing a military solution, the only thing they are doing is obeying the sacred duty of protecting the fatherland."

Garcia affirmed that the people of the United States and of the rest of the world "are being deceived when they are told that the armed forces are fighting against all of the people in El Salvador, something which is completely false." He pointed out that "those who wish to come to our country to see for themselves may do so," and that "no foreigner that comes here can be lied to."

Garcia also pointed out "how important it is for members of the U.S. Army to visit us and to help us according to their capabilities."

TWO OPTIONS LEFT FOR U.S.: INTERVENTION, RETREAT

PA230411 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The advance of our struggle has made our country become a kind of time bomb in the hands of imperialism. The explosion is imminent and at this moment of the process the United States has seen its field of action reduced to two possibilities: 1. Ronald Reagan can either decide to intervene directly and massively or 2. he can accept the course of history and suspend his military aid to an untenable regime.

However, imperialism cannot act as it pleases. There are three real and very decisive limitations which condition the imperialist attitude: 1. The degree of consolidation of our forces, 2. the international support that our struggle has gained and 3. the growing popular discontent in the United States with the warmongering and interventionist policy of the Reagan administration.

Due to the degree of the consolidation of our forces, imperialism is currently facing an entire people who are participating at all levels of the struggle. Imperialism is confronting the largest alliance of the country's progressive, democratic and revolutionary sectors. It is confronting a vast and combative popular army while at the same time, imperialism is backing a junta that is continuing to crumble each day amid its own contradictions. Imperialism is backing an army that, although it has a practically unlimited fire capacity and very sophisticated weapons, has not been able to defeat us. On the contrary, our forces have been able to deal harsh blows while the Salvadoran people's army is growing and becoming stronger.

Regarding the international support that our struggle has gained, while the consensus of the world's progressive and democratic forces advocate a political solution to the conflict, imperialism is insisting on a military solution. This attitude is only making the peoples of the world, who are concerned about world peace, raise their voices to condemn the U.S. military aid to the junta and to call for a prompt solution for our people at war. The most clear example of this is the effort made by the Socialist International which proposed a specific method to seek a political solution in view of the imperialist refusal to [word indistinct] this proposal.

Edward Broadbent, vice president of the Socialist International and leader of the New Democratic Party of Canada, recently said: The military-Christian Democratic junta is genocidal and anybody who supports it becomes an accomplice of this genocide.

Regarding the discontent of the American people with Reagan's warmongering policy, Richard (Sagent), a U.S. expert sent to the recent seminar on bilateral relations between Mexico and the United States, said: Within the system, the State Department and the dominant sectors, an anti-interventionist stand is being [word indistinct]. Many influential politicians are already talking about facing reality and abandoning the dogma. (Sagent) also said that the people's mobilization against the war, a movement which has already appeared throughout the United States, is an unprecedented fact in U.S. history. He recalled: The antiwar movements and the opposition to the intervention in Vietnam occurred when the war was already several years old. He concluded by saying that another sign that the interventionist line in U.S. foreign policy is regressing is that the public and the government officials are becoming increasingly aware that the real basis for the profound military and political crisis of El Salvador is a profound social and economic crisis.

In taking all this into consideration, we can easily surmise the situation of imperialism and the situation of the Salvadoran people in their struggle. Move forward, Salvadoran people; we will defeat the dictatorship, the oligarchy and imperialism with the unity of all sectors and will build the future of peace, liberty and democracy that our people deserve!

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTION

San Salvador, Cuscatancingo

PA220112 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 CNT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Squads of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] attacked public offices in San Salvador and placed five propaganda bombs.

According to reports by one FMLN squad, on 18 June, squad members attacked government offices in Cuscatancingo, 3 km from San Salvador. Our companeros reported that in addition to the attack, carried out with small weapons, they placed five propaganda bombs which they detonated inside a vehicle left abandoned in the area. In conclusion they reported that they fired at the mayor's office and the communications administrative offices and this resulted in a clash with guardsmen and policemen who were guarding the area. The companeros added that we did not suffer any casualties but they did not know the number of casualties inflicted on the enemy.

Terror in Coastal Areas

PA220107 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Fascist terror in the country's coastal areas: We are charging that on 15 June in El Espino Canton, Usulután Department, a military gang combined with national guardsmen led by Claudio Orellana attacked the houses of the Reyes and Alfaro families at 2200, killing German and Carlos Reyes, two peasants who were 19 years old. German was found at El Espino Bridge, a few kilometers from his house, and Carlos was killed in his home. They both had knife and Y-3 bullet wounds. Y-3 shells and other cartridges were found at the scenes of the crimes. We charge that this town has been suffering the repression that has been promoted by the national army for a long time. We blame the high command of the armed forces and the military-Christian Democratic junta for these actions against the civilian population.

Treasury policemen killed six youths who were younger than 20 years old, in El Plan del Pino Canton, 6 km north of San Salvador. The Armed Forces Press Committee issued a communique reporting this incident as a clash between treasury policemen and a group of guerrillas. Residents of the area reported that the six youths were dragged out of their homes and killed before their relatives' eyes.

We recall that 2 months ago, treasury policemen riddled 25 youths with bullets at the Monte Carmelo suburb in this capital. In that occasion, the incident was denounced as cruel and inhuman by the U.S. Government. This new bloody incident shook up the residents of El Plan del Pino because the youths' mothers knelt before the policemen and pleaded with them to spare their sons' lives.

Attack on Patrol in Capital

PA210123 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Jun 81 p 37

[Excerpt] Two men were killed and another one fled after attacking a military patrol near a restaurant located on Los Heroes Boulevard (San Salvador) at 1830 yesterday.

According to reports, three guerrillas who were inside a stolen car attacked a military truck and a jeep with grenades and machinegun fire. Despite the unexpected attack, the troops did not suffer any casualties and were able to repel the attackers.

After several minutes of intense shooting, two guerrillas were killed and a third one fled to an unknown destination.

According to reports, grenade launchers, M-79 hand grenades, one UZI submachinegun and ammunition were seized from the terrorists.

FMLN War Bulletin

PA200406 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Jun 81

[War bulletin issued by the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front in San Vicente area on 17 June 1981]

[Text] Despite the enemy's large propaganda campaign, the offensive unleashed at San Vicente Volcano was a failure. To cite the words of an army officer: It is impossible to dislodge the guerrillas because they are determined to carry out a war of movement which the Salvadoran Army finds very difficult to follow.

On 3 June when the offensive started at 0900, the first columns of the enemy were seen on their way to our positions. The first guerrilla patrols were sent out then and they started a skirmish with a small advance group of the enemy. We inflicted the first casualties on the enemy in this clash, but the number of casualties was not established. The companeros retreated to our firelines.

At 1500, fighting started. The enemy attacked our positions simultaneously in various places on the hill with its artillery. It used 105-mm cannons and 60- and 81-mm mortars. Subsequently, the enemy sent its infantry troops and the fighting lasted all day, at the end of which we were able to count 15 enemy casualties.

On 4 June, the attack against our positions started at 0200. The enemy used artillery fire and 105-mm howitzers. Later on, the enemy attacked with its infantry, but we were able to check them until 1200. At this time, our command decided that we should try to implement a war of positions which we carried out by mounting a defensive siege. When night fell, the enemy was inside the siege but was still carrying out harassment actions with its artillery. On this day, we could not count the enemy casualties.

On 5 June, the enemy retreated in disarray, taking its troops beyond our lines. It also evacuated its numerous dead and wounded by using a helicopter that took them to the San Vicente Hospital. The artillery fire continued throughout the day. The enemy made several incursions toward our defensive lines, suffering six casualties.

On 6 June, the enemy attacked our positions with artillery fire, 105-mm howitzers and mortar fire, and the enemy tried once more to enter our positions. When our heroic combatants repelled the enemy troops, they retreated again and then launched a vigorous artillery attack. As a result of this attack, we had two wounded. This attack continued for 3 hours until the enemy decided to try the infantry incursion again and it was repelled once more with a toll of six dead and many wounded. From 1830 until dawn, the enemy continued its artillery attack.

On 7 June the artillery fire continued. The enemy realized that because of its combat disadvantage, the demoralized infantry soldiers could not resist any longer so reinforcements were sent. Our command decided that our forces take other positions, the enemy became confused and its specially trained troops--(atraca), Green Berets and other brigades... [sentence as heard]

After the forces of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front [FMLN] broke a siege which, according to the enemy "was unbreakable," the FMLN continues with its strategic reserves intact.

United to fight until final victory!
Revolution or death, we shall overcome!
El Salvador, 17 June 1981
Information section of the FMLN General Command

FMLN Progress Report

PA201934 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] A long clash took place last night in San Salvador between guerrilla forces and army troops after the insurgents fired a bazooka at a truck full of soldiers.

Meanwhile, the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador has reported that its fighters inflicted 35 casualties on the regime's troops during an armed clash in the locality of Jucuaran, in Usulután Department. In addition, guerrilla commandos broke the army's defense lines in the seat of San Vicente Department and inflicted a large number of casualties on the army.

The rebel forces also ambushed a military convoy in the vicinity of Jose Simeon Canas University in San Salvador. Other battles took place in the last few hours between Salvadoran patriots and the troops of the military-Christian Democratic junta in Chalatenango, Cabanas, Morazan and Cuscatlan Departments.

In addition, over 3,000 students of five technological institutes of El Salvador have announced that they will go on strike to protest the government's decision to charge enrollment fees in those centers of specialized education.

Army Rescue Action

PA192337 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY 19 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Armed forces patrols rescued 20 women and 40 children trapped by terrorists on the outskirts of the Chichontepec Volcano of San Vicente, according to information received yesterday from military sources. Women and children were in the area of conflict and this forced the army to proceed with caution to avoid innocent bystanders.

It was not until yesterday that military patrols, in a dramatic fashion, were able to rescue the women and children, who were later turned over to the Red Cross at Zacatecoluca where they were given food, clothing and medical attention. These persons said the rebels had held them against their will, presumably to use them for protection.

Elsewhere, it was revealed that the army has full control of the area and of the situation in general. It was also revealed that the army found caves, abandoned weapons and medicines.

It was announced that from now on every position shall be watched at all times to prevent the subversive elements from returning and building camps again to harass the civilian population.

Attack on Atlacatl Battalion

PA202334 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 19 Jun 81 p 32

[Text] According to military sources of Suchitoto, the explosion of a Claymore mine that terrorists had placed in the road between Suchitoto and San Martin caused extensive damage to a truck carrying passengers and injured several soldiers of the Atlacatl battalion, which was on a routine patrol on this road.

The number of soldiers injured was not revealed. It was reported that there were no soldiers killed. After the rest of the soldiers overcame their shock after the explosion, they combed Milingo Canton. The bomb was placed near Penas Blancas, the source added.

It was also reported that the Atlacatl battalion is the unit of the armed forces responsible for constantly patrolling the Suchitoto-San Martin Road.

It was said that patrols of this unit have clashed with extremists in La Bermuda, Estanzuelas, Aguacayo, Palo Grande and Platanares in whose jurisdictions there are well-established guerrilla camps from which armed groups leave to enter into villages, cantons and towns of this area.

Another military source in Chalatenango reported that Arcatao is still being attacked by the extremists and that there had been another attack on this town yesterday afternoon with rifle fire, bazookas and so forth.

The attacks are being repelled by armed forces patrols reinforced by civil defense members who are receiving military supplies and reinforcements from Chalatenango.

HONDURASGROUPS VOW TO USE FORCE AGAINST 'REPRESSION'

PA192118 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The United Federation of Honduran Workers [FUTH] and the People's Front Against Repression [FPR] have said in Tegucigalpa that they will respond with force to the wave of official violence which has been developing in the last few weeks in that Central American country.

We are prepared to unleash student and worker strikes if the official repression against popular leaders and the criminal work of the paramilitary bands fashioned after the Salvadoran bands continue, warned FUTH president Napoleon Acevedo.

Acevedo mentioned the killing of Fidel Martinez and Tomas Nativi, leaders of the People's Revolutionary Union, [URP], who were arrested by agents of the National Investigations Institute under the command of Col Gustavo Juarez. He added that the life of Santiago Elvir, leader of the Union of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, is also in danger. Elvir was kidnapped by a paramilitary commando unit.

The Honduran revolutionary party has also demanded that the government of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia stop the wave of repression and dissolve the paramilitary bands immediately.

NICARAGUA

FORUM RESUMES, 20 JUNE MORNING SESSION

PA211819 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1535 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Discussion at the forum on national problems by government delegates Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, coordinator of the government delegation; Nathan Sevilla of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Gustavo Tablada of the Socialist Party, government alternate delegates Alejandro Gutierrez of the People's Action Movement, Eli Altamirano of the Communist Party, Edgar Macias and Ulises Somarriba; opposition delegates Donald Castillo, coordinator; Alvaro Jerez of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; Adan Fletes, chairman of the Social Christian Party and alternate delegates Jose Davila of the Social Christian Party; Roberto Urros, Ramiro Sacasa of the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement and Guillermo Potoy of the Social Democratic Party, with moderator Julian Corrales in the Planning Ministry Auditorium in Managua--live].

[Excerpts] [Nunez] We believe that by speaking of the revolution as a democratic process, we are already defining it. In the exposition I will make, we refer to this, to what the revolution is and to the outlook of this revolutionary process based on the fact that the revolution did not end on 19 July 1979 and that, on the contrary, it was on that day when an unending revolutionary process began in our society. As this revolutionary process changes, as it satisfies the most important needs of the exploited sectors of our country, as the working class, the peasants, the progressive intellectuals solve their problems, this revolution will be deepened and will become increasingly democratic and popular and [word indistinct].

The Sandinist People's revolution represents the antithesis of the Somoquist dictatorship. The revolution broke the bureaucratic and military structures of Somozism and its allies, who had political power, and created the basis for the people to assume the responsibilities of direct leadership, representation and participation.

A new power was established. This power works for the national and social development of Nicaragua by eliminating social and economic backwardness. In the face of repression of the people came participation. In the face of disregard came social benefits for the people. And in the face of dependence and surrender came self-determination and the defense of national sovereignty. These are two completely different attitudes.

When we say that this revolution is popular, we say so convinced that it has been popular from the very start. All of our people participated en masse in the struggle against the dictatorship to establish a regime to defend their rights. Today there is broad participation in all our national life. The people are participating actively in campaigns for health, literacy, reforestation, and harvesting and for the multiple aspects of the defense of the revolution.

And we say the revolution is anti-imperialist because this is a just answer to political and economic dependence. It is a rejection of surrender, pillage, oppression, the stealing of our natural resources. This is the firm and continuous anti-imperialist position of the Sandinist people's revolution. It is the recovery of our right to be free, the recovery of our nationality and our culture and our traits as a nation. This is the recovery of our natural resources. This is the recovery of our right to develop our national economy based on our own characteristics and needs. This is the recovery of Nicaragua's right to appear with its head high before all nations of the world. This is the recovery of the right to maintain and to develop economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations with all countries on the principle of mutual benefit. This is the recovery of the right to respect and to be respected as a nation. This is the recovery of the right to be in solidarity with all people who, like us, are struggling for proper and full recovery. This is recovery of the right to prepare by all means to defend ourselves from any aggression. And this is recovery of the right to struggle for peace and for the social progress of all people.

This is what we understand as the democratic, popular and anti-imperialist characteristic of the Nicaraguan revolution.

[Fletes] We believe the Nicaraguan revolution should favor the most exploited sectors of our country: the workers. It should not serve to create a new caste of rich people or an all-powerful state that grows stronger at the expense of the workers.

In our speech at the beginning of last weekend's forum we pointed out facts. We said that there has been political repression in Nicaragua. We said this political repression, which has been felt not only by those in the democratic sector but also by you who are at the front [en el frente], is what makes us affirm that the Nicaraguan revolutionary process has serious deviations, because all those who struggled against the Somozist dictatorship did it so that in the new Nicaragua, in the Nicaragua that was to emerge on 19 July, there would be no room for political repression. Unfortunately, political repression exists, and this is why we say that an important element of democracy, freedom of organization and formation of political parties and pluralism, has not been respected.

A system with these characteristics can be neither democratic nor popular. There is another important element that should be considered. That is the concept of participation. It has been said here that participation in health care matters, literacy work and reforestation are examples of participation. I want to say, without wanting to hurt anyone's feelings, that this is not the type of participation to which the Nicaraguan revolutionary process should aspire because this is only part of what participation should be. We don't deny that this participation is also important, however.

Participation does not mean telling the people of Nicaragua: Look, this is what we have decided. What do you think? What do you think? and then have all the people say: Yes. Participation is not telling the people something that a few moments later will be announced by the news media. Participation is something else. Participation means that the people, through democratic and pluralistic mechanisms, may discuss, study, decide and execute actions. This type of popular participation does not exist in Nicaragua. Popular participation is not to gather the people to demonstrate against a given person or damage offices of some organizations. This is not popular participation.

Nowadays Nicaragua's decisions are not based on democratic and pluralistic participation by the people.

Reference has been made here to some organizations, and efforts have been made to pretend that these organizations represent participation. Those who belong to these organizations, in the neighborhoods, are aware of the coercion that exists to promote participation in these political units. If participation is to be democratic and pluralist, it cannot be based on coercion or threats. It must be voluntary.

For participation to be real, it must be pluralistic. In groups that belong to a political party there are no pluralistic practices because those groups are mechanisms to make people submit through fear.

Then the popular participation concept cannot be accepted. It would be acceptable only as a unilateral concept, only if someone understands participation by his supporters as popular. This cannot be popular. For something to be popular, it must include all the people of Nicaragua. This is why we believe that if a new society is to be built here, it cannot be a new society imposed through fear or through coercion or through mechanisms of an administrative nature, which the government has used and still is using to condition the participation of residents of neighborhoods in some organizations.

Participation, pluralism, liberty and voluntary participation in organizations are behind the concept of democracy, and this is why any discussion of the democracy concept is not a bizarre discussion. It is through this mechanism, arising from the rank and file, that a democratic regime can be strengthened by means of elections. This mechanism is not functioning in Nicaragua.

For this reason, we also have to reaffirm what we have said before: The behavior of the present government is not genuinely anti-imperialist behavior. There are international events that show that our foreign policy is not a genuinely nonaligned policy. This forum should serve to open new paths so that the Nicaraguan revolutionary process becomes truly democratic, participative, pluralistic, nationalistic, libertarian and truly anti-imperialistic, and when we say this we mean opposition to any foreign power trying to make any country submit, and I believe, we think, that the present government very much fails in this regard.

[Nunez] In closing, I think that we should make it clear that participation, as a real concept, should not be considered to be participation in a heavenly climate in which there will be no conflicts, no pressure exercised by some sectors on others. This is something real, in a process of participation that is built, and cannot be brought about overnight.

The problem is that we are talking about a kind of participation that is being sought overnight, with a somewhat static concept of participation, as compared to a dynamic concept of participation, which holds that participation is built and develops in a number of ways. Those areas in which the people have the greatest need should be the first areas in which participation provides solutions. The first solutions have been in the kinds of participation that the people feel are most linked to their own problems and their own needs, like the need mentioned here: the need to carry out literacy programs, the need to carry out a number of social programs required by the Nicaraguan people. We cannot speak of participation in the abstract because we will be placing emphasis on those aspects that are least needed by the people, just because our own organizations need participation of this kind.

[Castillo] I consider it very unlikely that the Sandinist Front delegation could separate itself from government policy. We all know that the government junta--and this is said by the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] itself--is led by the Sandinist Front party. Therefore, the entire work of the government is supported and led by the FSLN. If the delegation were to try to separate itself, or try not to appear as defenders of the government's policy, that could carry us to abstract discussions.

I believe that if we are to find points of agreement regarding the concept of democracy, we must base our discussions on the real situation prevailing in this country, and that is what we are doing.

I also wish to comment on Macias' statements on participation. I think that he was being abstract in talking about participation. When he says that the CDS' [Sandinist Defense Committees] are a clear example of participation in this process, he was being absolutely abstract. The definition that one wishes to have made with regard to the participation by the people in territorial committees and so forth is one thing, and what the CDS have actually been is something else. They have been instruments of a political party.

We again refer here to decree No 77--everything that carries the name Sandinist is affiliated with the FSLN. Therefore, they are an instrument. They are also instruments because the leaders of the FSLN themselves have said that the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees] are the eyes and ears of the revolution. Another FSLN commander has said that they are not only eyes and ears, but arms and all the organs of the body except the brain of the revolution, which is what would make the CDS and the people creators.

If the people were truly allowed to contribute and make changes we would have something different. However, the CDS, as seen by the FSLN, are not an example of true participation. On the contrary, in the past few days they have increased their activities in which they watch over the movements of the neighbors and so forth. Therefore, this is not an example of participation. This is a very abstract example.

It is also very abstract when he says that the labor federations have developed more after 19 July. This may be true quantitatively, but I note here that everybody knows the nature of a certain labor federation which responds to the interests of a party and state and which has registered a large number of unions, but when the unions are members of the Nicaraguan Workers Federation [CNT], they have more problems and the procedures are longer for them. Therefore, it becomes evident that the Labor Ministry favors a labor federation that follows the guidelines of the FSLN party and the state.

I believe that, starting with the reality we are experiencing, we must--and I insist on this--look further into this and seek areas of agreement. We have already said that we have a basic idea of these areas. We have already defined our democracy, but it is important perhaps to continue discussing the concepts because if the CDS are presented as an example of participation, we know and the Nicaraguan people know that that is not participation in the sense it is intended to be seen here, but is an instrument of a party, especially after the description that the FSLN leaders have given it: the eyes and ears. They see and hear everything but they do not make any contribution because that is not the scheme that the FSLN wants or it is the place that the FSLN has given to the CDS.

[Nunez] There is fear of a real participation by the working class in the discussion of each and every one of the problems affecting its interests because this same working class is gradually bringing about the changes that will in the long run attain its full and total emancipation as an exploited sector. There is also an insistence that we must discuss what is a real democracy. At the beginning of my presentation, I specifically said that all this is a Byzantine discussion because we have no doubt of the democratic aspects of this revolutionary process. Then to us it is completely [word indistinct] to come and discuss something of which we are fully convinced. It would make no sense to try to make a model of democracy to fit this process within it.

We will not fall into this situation. We are fully convinced that this revolutionary process is democratic, popular and anti-imperialist. We have proclaimed, one by one, every specific expression that characterizes the process in that dimension. We have not come here to defend government or state policies. We have come to defend what this revolutionary process is as such. We have come to defend the idea that we have of it, what we want done, what we want continued in order to have it increasingly developed.

We have not come here to defend a specific government policy. I was mentioning the [word indistinct] of the participation of the workers. Have the CTN unions held meetings in their enterprises to draft programs of analysis and discussion in order to make the union's participation in the management of the firm truly effective? We cannot advance in this discussion if we try to discredit everything that is within this revolutionary process in its democratic, popular and anti-imperialist content. We must make efforts and definitely orient ourselves in order to see where we can find these points of agreements that can serve to [word indistinct] us and get this revolutionary process moving.

[Fletes] We are firm supporters of the participation of workers at all levels. When we make statements regarding this, we are not basing our views on theory. We are basing our views on daily life, on the organization and on the people one talks to. If we were to make the statement from a theoretical viewpoint we would fall into a vacuum, our concepts would be baseless. However, when we talk about these issues, we can speak because we have had 2 years' experience. Therefore, when we speak of participation and pluralism in community organizations, we are speaking from our experience in political life, the political life of people who are members of our organizations and of independent people. What do people think of these organizations? A popular, pluralist, democratic and free organization must be a national organization and not a peripheral organization of any political party. It must be a genuine and pluralist organization that must cover all ideological trends and work for the development of its own community without ideological impositions or political orders.

However, the existing organizations do not have this characteristic. What they have is something else. Why? Because their own organizations have a vertical structure. They are part of a higher leadership which commands in a vertical way. This is evident from the way all the sessions are held. These organizations are not even obeying the orders of the Patriotic Front for the Revolution; not even that.

I am not saying this to introduce any aspects, but to be in line with the involvement of these organizations. So when we speak of the pluralism, democracy and liberty that emerge from the roots of the people upward, we are speaking of a very broad concept. We are speaking of things which are not happening but which we want, not as parties or unions but as people. You will realize--and I believe you handle information on these aspects well--that what we are talking about here is a phenomenon that is occurring. Participation is not an abstract concept. It is a concrete concept. Participation is an idea that emerged from the concrete experience of Latin America. The theory did not appear first; it was born from the problems of democracy.

Then I would say that we are moved by the best intentions to find a climate of consensus, points of agreements. However, we cannot accept your type of truth. We have an interpretation of what has occurred. We have an interpretation of Nicaragua's reality which is different from yours.

Then, we ask: Would you be willing to agree that the exercise of liberty and pluralism are basic principles of the Nicaraguan democratic system? Would you be willing to agree that the Nicaraguan state must be at the service of all Nicaraguans with every citizen having the same rights and obligations before the laws? Would you agree that the workers, as the tools of the country's economic reactivation, must enjoy full labor freedom, their right to certain demands and their independence from any group or power foreign to their class interests?

Would you be willing to agree that the leadership of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process must always respond to the interests of the people? Would you agree that all citizens have the right to participate freely and permanently, by means of a social and political pluralism, within unions, cooperatives, parties, community organizations and other bodies and with ideological pluralism embracing liberal conservative, social democratic, communist, social Christian and other beliefs? Do the citizens have the right to do this while elaborating, protecting, deciding and executing the tasks affecting the people's interests? If we can agree on these important matters dealing with democracy, pluralism, and participation, then I can believe we can solve the problem for us and for you.

It is for us impossible to accept your definition of democracy. We do not accept the idea of a popular democracy. It is impossible for you to accept the concept of democracy that we have expressed here. Then, [words indistinct] to agree on general guidelines, general aspects of the country's life, that would be one of the possibilities. Then within this discussion, we would start seeking these common signs which, unfortunately for us, Gustavo's presentation left out. Perhaps Gustavo, who drafted the plan, could suggest the proposals of agreements which could be noted and we could propose ours in order to open a discussion based on that. This discussion could serve later on as recommendations for Thursday's meeting.

[Altamirano] Before saying anything, we would like to make a friendly observation. You must be respectful when you refer to this table as those of the front. We understand that we are up (?in the) front, but you are giving it a different connotation. There are parties here including the Sandinist Front, the Communist Party, the People's Action Movement, the Socialist Party, the People's Social Christian Party [PSC], the Liberal Independent Party and, as you see, we are delegations of different parties. So to speak about us as those of the front seems to me is being done in a cunning way by you. I am asking you for the greatest respect for the sake of these discussions.

Now, regarding our discussion, it seems to me that the participation of the working classes in the revolutionary process is being misinterpreted. It is being misinterpreted because we want to decide on it and define it here, ignoring the real exercise of those rights and that participation in the places of work. I feel that it is also unfair to try to blame any party of the government, or who knows what institution, for the attitude that workers have in an enterprise in the face of positions which they feel are incorrect regarding the process.

Why don't Donald Castillo and Jose Davila think the working class has enough class intuition and enough political foresight to understand when a certain sector of the organization agrees with its interests or opposes them? Why, if this is not recognized, can't they explain the internal conflicts within the popular unions and organizations as a natural, legitimate and conscientious expression of the masses?

Then we must take a look at these real facts which explain the development of the masses, their political shrewdness, awareness, will and determination. To attribute this to the government or to the Labor Ministry or any other state institution is not right in our opinion. I believe any ideological and political trend must solve its problems within the masses, and if the masses reject it or if the masses fight it or oppose it, then we must not think of the final responsibility but of the fact that the masses do not want to have relations with this or that trend and are rejecting it.

The problems that have appeared in the CDS must also be considered in this way. We do not deny the existence of very big problems in the CDS, particularly because they are popular organizations that are extraordinarily heterogeneous. There are not only forces of the revolution within the CDS, but also staunch adversaries of the revolution. There are [word indistinct] elements who participated in the Somozist and the Aguero-Somozist policies. There are enemies of democracy and of the workers' interests there. There are open enemies of the revolution there, and the CDS have all kinds of problems. We will not find the solution to them here. The solution must derive from a joint effort of the organizations that are struggling for an ideological and political improvement of the CDS so that they can overcome their relations and the specific way in which they are treating the masses.

I believe we are reaching some important agreements. For example, there is an important agreement in the making. We cannot have a joint definition on what democracy is. That is very important because it is going to show us that in order to find points of agreement, we must avoid generalities so we can specifically discuss what democracy is now, and what is antidemocratic in the present stage. I believe Adan Fletes commented on this, which we believe helps in leading toward a specific effort. I believe Companero Gustavo Tablada's statements have been a worthwhile contribution because he points out several matters which show what is democratic in the present stage.

I suggest that you, who demand so much of our country, who demand to be regarded as democratic elements, make an effort not to fall into antidemocratic positions.

[Jerez] At no time have we tried to disavow what the revolution is doing. We have never disavowed it. I believe Gustavo Tablada mentioned this. I believe those of you who are conducting this revolution are the ones who disavow the revolution's true scope, because, for example, everything that Gustavo Tablada says would be the ideal revolution. However, he knows well that this is not the truth. This is an illusion because the things he mentioned do not exist. We are not the ones who are disavowing the revolution; you are the ones who are disavowing the revolution, through deviations and with concepts that are giving the revolution a partisan character.

I would not like to continue Companero Altamirano's line because we run the risk of hyperbole. He speaks of confusing the participation of the masses. It seems to me that he wants to go sky-high, and we have been very clear in saying how we regard the participation by the masses in the revolutionary process. The people will never participate unless they have control over the government, unless they can really adopt decisions through their government, in political, economic and social matters. This does not exist now. That participation cannot exist if it comes from top to bottom and not from bottom to top.

I repeat the concept that what the National Directorate says is what prevents the masses' effective participation. I agree with him that labor unions should solve their own internal conflicts; that is a natural process. It is not the same, however, to stage provocations, to create those internal conflicts. And those provocations are protected by the government authorities. We have the classic examples, and I am not saying this again because we are not here to make specific accusations or to make this a forum of complaints. We all know. The Nicaraguan people know what happened to the CTN, the CUS [Confederation for the Unity of Trade Unions] and others. All this is different from what he says.

I agree with him regarding his definition of how heterogeneous the CDS are. There are many opportunists, Somozists, who now perhaps allow themselves to be manipulated through a partisan organization, to disguise their true nature. I agree with him that now these peoples are more Sandinist than the Sandinist themselves, or than the FSLN, I mean. Many independent people are neither with the FSLN or the government's position nor with ours, but are independent. They are being coerced because we are witnessing coercion by the CDS in the neighborhoods, in the buying of basic grains, in getting a recommendation for a driver's license or a shopkeeper's license. We are now seeing that this organization, which should have a horizontal structure for the good of the community and with pluralist participation, does not actually exist. It is a police organization of a political party in power. The Nicaraguan people do not want this.

[?Sevilla] Here I see an insistence, which is becoming tiresome, on defining the revolutionary parties as defenders of the government's policies. There is even a propaganda effort in this respect. The truth is that revolutionary parties are presenting their proposals, trying to reach an understanding. When we say that the people have won their just right to attain their economic, social and political goals, we do not say it to show one side of the problem; we say it to reach responsible conclusions.

It is very pretty to come here to say that parties are like this or like that, that some parties are repressed, that we do not have freedoms and that such situations exist. Is this the freedom they proclaimed when they opposed the literacy campaign? Was this the concept of democracy used when groups of youths of the organizations included in this delegation tried to keep youths from participating in the cotton harvest? Some of these organizations did go to pick cotton, but not all. I think the Social Christian Party is one of these. Here we have cases of capital being removed revealed by various labor organizations which also [word indistinct] participation, which also make demands.

Therefore, the case of the Luna (?furniture factory), the [name indistinct] enterprise, the Phantom lumber mill, the [name indistinct] slaughter house, the Borden ranches and La Perfecta must be analyzed if we are going to see the national situation in a responsible manner. How can we guarantee that the people's interests are being safeguarded and then suddenly some unscrupulous groups may create greater economic problems?

In this respect we want first to insist that when we make some proposal, it is a definition trying to find minimum points of understanding. Second, when it is opened for analysis and debate by each delegation, it is with the purpose of finding [words indistinct]. Third, precisely for the purpose of avoiding confusion, it presents a number of points which worry Fletes and all the delegation because he speaks of pluralism, elections and a number of things precisely within this agreement which we are trying to include, within the same spirit as the last time, as a point and a system and as a part of the forum which we must discuss in a specific and extensive manner.

However, we must make it clear that the proposal must have three purposes and in this case we have no objections.

[Castillo] In the first place I believe that within the dialogue we are holding there must be a spirit of participation in order to find the various definitions that will allow us to reach agreements. Within this context and with the expositions by the companeros, they have said that the revolutionary process today has allowed organizations to develop. In this specific case it seemed to me that it referred not only to parties, and organizations in the various districts and communities but also to labor organizations. In this respect our CTN has been repressed in its organizational efforts as we have revealed and protested on various occasions. Also last weekend several things were said in this respect.

If the revolutionary concept is for all organizations to develop at all levels, there must be respect for all organizations in a democratic manner. We must all respect each other in a general manner and we must all develop at all levels.

I also said there should be a more just distribution of all things. A number of shortcomings exist in Nicaragua at this time. There is even a reform to article 22 of the labor code in which there is no real participation of workers with the employer, regardless of who he may be, so that workers can express their real aspirations. However, it must be the Labor Ministry which presents the labor demands. If we see it like this, there is no real workers' participation to obtain their true aspirations, and if we limit the right to collective contracts, as I said once in the State Council, no political party or group has given collective contracts to the workers. Throughout history it has been for us, the workers, to attain this right.

When we spoke of the housing problem, we must admit that an effort has been made within the revolutionary process in this respect. However, there are other Nicaraguans who have not obtained homes. Today we see new shanty towns, and there is even a bill to repress them. We believe a solution should be found not with a decree but by finding housing for all our brothers.

We, the workers, believe that in order to have true democracy we must have real participation of the workers and the people within all political activities, not only in the government but also in organizations, so that it is the people, starting with their class and peoples organizations, who determine the political lines to follow in the government. Also, the workers should determine their participation in private, government and joint concerns. This would be within true participation in planning, decision, implementation, control and direction of these concerns, both in the cities and in the country. In this manner we would really be practicing democracy with real participation by the workers and the people to decide, within this pluralism we so often mention here. This would mean participation of all ideological and political organizations within a real democratic participation of our people and workers.

In the anti-imperialist sense, I believe it means that no other country must interfere in the decisions of the Nicaraguans and that we take our own decision within the political lines we have previously mentioned.

[Macias] We must be honest in certain respects: It seems to me that we should not speak of workers' opposition when we should speak of the opposition made by some workers and some sectors. We can assume the complete participation of the workers because we know that most Nicaraguan workers support the revolution and that only some sectors are discontented and protest.

Companero Fletes spoke about political repression in Nicaragua. I believe that in this respect we must define political repression. He says there is political repression in Nicaragua, and yet we see that the PSC supports the Salvadoran regime, which we all know represses the Salvadoran people. This is a contradictory situation and does not lead in a positive manner to a conclusion. I believe we must define the real meaning of participation.

FSLN DELEGATE CRITICIZES RIGHTWING IN FORUM

PA210014 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1756 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Interview with Nathan Sevilla, delegate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, to the forum of discussion of national problems, by unidentified station reporter during the recess of the forum at the Planning Ministry auditorium--live]

[Text] [Question] Companero Sevilla, apparently the forum is reaching the point where a minimal agreement can be reached at least with regard to the first point of today's agenda. What is your opinion?

[Answer] We have been discussing the characteristics of the revolutionary process on which there is a definite contradiction regarding the positions assumed by the right, which has come here to try to take advantage of the floor to systematically launch its accusations which are offensive to the people's dignity and to blame all the evils and economic, political and social problems of the revolutionary process on the institutions created by the people and the revolution. We must assume a positive attitude and realize that these institutions must be improved gradually. Criticism must be constructive and healthy and all political organizations are open to criticism. The FSLN, our vanguard political organization, is the one most interested in improving the institutions of the revolution and no reactionary or rightist political party can be the one most interested in improving the state's institutions.

With regard to reaching a minimal point of agreement, I can say that we have made a big effort at least to submit a document in which our popular and anti-imperialist concepts of democracy and the process are presented in a respectful manner so that a debate can take place to reach some agreement. You have seen that we have not reached an agreement on the main issue and that is why we are trying to agree on drafting a text which meets the approval of both parties. We will see later on whether this will happen, because a draft is just a piece of paper.

What will happen in actual practice in light of the urgent needs of the process? The people will be watching closely to see if these parties are really going to respond to the needs of the nation's reconstruction, its defense and its production. They will be watching closely because these parties have been participating in the process of the decapitalization and have also been attacking the institutions that the people have organized for their defense against outside aggression and local provocations. They have been undermining the mass organizations such as the Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS], which have been created as the most democratic expression we ever experienced and now those rightist parties are worried about the existence of dynamic labor unions and the fact that the workers have expelled from some companies labor organizations such as the Nicaraguan Workers Federation and the Federation for the Unity of Trade Unions which are unions financed by U.S. capital or local capitalists and which are affiliated to international organizations which have nothing in common with our people's interests.

[Question] The representatives of the dissident sector have been questioning the institutionality of the revolutionary government and mass organization. They are trying to attack those institutions in any way possible. I recall that before the forum started it was agreed that the institutionality of the government and other organizations would not be a subject of discussion in the forum. What is your opinion?

[Answer] They have always been opposed to everything the people have been doing as part of a real and effective democracy. They have to act the way they do because they have nothing to back up their argument that there is no democracy or pluralism. They are trying to prove that the mass organizations are not democratic, that the unions, the CDS, including the armed organizations, are not national and democratic, but that they are partisan organizations.

What really bothers then is the influence of Sandinist organizations in this country. We also feel that in these Sandinist organizations there are other forces of the revolution which are participating and, in this respect, there is an open possibility for pluralism in which the people can participate. What we cannot accept is opening the doors to the inciters, opportunists and reactionary sectors who are trying to turn the institutions of the revolution into instruments which will take us back to the past. In this respect we consider the position of the parties of the bourgeoisie and organizations siding with the bourgeoisie, as very disrespectful.

BORGE EXPLAINS CHURCH PERSECUTION TO CHILDREN

PA211444 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] You know that the Sandinist revolution gets along very well with the Christians and that during the time of Somoza the tyranny persecuted the church. Our revolution does not persecute the church, but now we believe that a high-ranking sector of the church hierarchy is persecuting the revolution and the Christians themselves. Commander Borge said this today in speaking to a large number of children from Ciudad Sandino who planted trees this week with the participation of the Sandinist Children's Association.

Commander Borge made a brief speech to the children gathered at the Luis Alfonso Velasquez Dolores Park, where a festival is being held with pinatas, folk dances and singing. Commander Borge said:

[Begin recording] What greater beauty than the smiles on your lips? It is worth more than millions of [words indistinct]. [applause] What do you think of the Sandinist revolution? You know that the Sandinist revolution gets along very well with Christians. However, unlike other occasions, where there have been clashes between the church, Christians and revolutions in Nicaragua our revolution and the true revolutionary Christians get along very well together.

However, for the first time in history--have you ever heard about the Inquisition? No? This was many years ago when the church persecuted the people. This was a long time ago. During Somoza's time the tyranny persecuted the church. Do you remember? Other dictatorships have persecuted the church. Do you remember? Did you know this?

Well, the revolution does not persecute the church. Sometimes we believe a high-ranking church sector is persecuting the revolution and the Christians. In the times of Somoza, progressive priests and those identified with the people were persecuted by the Somozist tyranny. Now there is a church sector persecuting these same priests and progressive nuns.

Is there any priest here in Ciudad Sandino? What about the nun? Is she allowed to come here? Well, they are doing the same thing Somoza did. He did not allow progressive priests and nuns to enter. This cannot be. We must struggle to keep them from being persecuted. We must strive to save Christians from persecution. For the first time in a revolution, Christians are being persecuted by a sector of the high-ranking church hierarchy. [End recording]

BRIEFS

WHEAT DONATION--The Swedish Government has donated 10,000 tons of wheat to Nicaragua at the Nicaraguan Government's request. This wheat represents additional emergency aid in view of the suspension of U.S. credits to buy wheat, for Sweden had already cooperated with 30 million crowns for fiscal year 1980-81. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Jun 81 p 1 PA]

REGIONAL INTEGRATION MEETING DECISIONS IN ST KITTS

ECCM To Become Section of OECS

FL181758 Bridgetown CANA in English 1630 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Basseterre, St Kitts, 18 Jun (CANA)--The East Caribbean Common Market (ECCM) is to be transformed into the Economic Affairs Division of the Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS) to be established on 4 July, Mr Peter Josie, St Lucia's minister of trade, industry, tourism and foreign affairs, has said here. He was at the time replying to a welcome at the start of the final meeting of the ECCM, from Premier Kennedy Simmonds of St Kitts-Nevis.

The ECCM meeting yesterday was a run-up to today's conference at which the OECS treaty is expected to be signed and a decision taken on where the secretariat is to be sited.

Earlier, Conference Chairman Mr Hudson Tannis, deputy prime minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines, had set the stage for the meeting by calling for swift action and a prompt decision on how ECCM countries should approach next week's meeting of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED) in Washington.

Mr Josie told the meeting that St Lucia was barely represented at the Washington meeting last year, but would be represented this year "with a vengeance." He said his country was sending a delegation of 10 headed by Prime Minister Winston Cenac.

Final Meeting of WISA Council

FL181931 Bridgetown CANA in English 1904 GMT 18 Jun 81

[By Bertram Gullfillan]

[Excerpts] Basseterre, St Kitts, 18 Jun (CANA)--The final meeting of the West Indies Associated States [WISA] Council of Ministers opened in Basseterre today with calls from several regional leaders for a spirit of compromise to prevail in the discussions leading up to the signing this afternoon of the treaty to create the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

Six of the former members of WISA are set to sign the treaty, but not St Vincent, whose Deputy Prime Minister Hudson Tannis, told the meeting that his government had not completed the passage of the necessary bill through the House of Assembly. The islands involved in the OECS are Grenada, Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent (independent), Antigua, St Kitts-Nevis (associated states) and Montserrat (colony).

Mr Tannis assured the delegates that his government was committed to the OECS and hoped to be able to sign the treaty by the first week of August.

St Kitts-Nevis Premier Kennedy Simmonds, in welcoming the officials, stressed that attention should be paid to the successes which have been achieved throughout the regional integration movement, and called for a greater effort to find solutions to current problems.

Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop described the creation of the OECS as the boldest step since colonialism. It had not been externally imposed, but was born out of the political will and aspirations of the people of the region, he declared. Prime Minister Bishop said that it was important to note that the OECS had arisen from a concrete base of cooperation and harmonization of efforts of the member territories.

Montserrat's minister of Caribbean affairs, Mr Franklyn Margetson, said that the constraints of the island's constitutional position did not hamper its participation in the OECS. He stressed that Montserrat was not mandated to pursue discord, but greater Caribbean unity.

The conference went into plenary sessions to discuss the main items on the agenda before this afternoon's treaty signing ceremony.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ON AID TO MONTSERRAT, REGION

FL151811 Bridgetown CANA in English 1735 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Plymouth, Montserrat, 15 Jun (CANA)--Montserrat, a British dependency, is likely to receive more than 1 million dollars (U.S.) in development aid from Whitehall between 1981 and 1982, a senior British Foreign and Commonwealth Office official, Marcus Hope, has said. Hope, who arrived here for talks with the Montserrat Government, said Britain was considering an aid package in the region of 600,000 sterling, approximately 1.2 million dollars (U.S.).

The two sides also discussed the possibility of an "extra amount of budgetary aid into the capital aid framework," Hope said. He told reporters that Britain would back an American proposal similar to the Marshall Plan used in the economic reconstruction of post war Europe for improving Caribbean and Central American economies.

The U.S. Government has been discussing the plan with regional governments. Officials of the Reagan administration said it would be aimed at checking the advances of the Soviet Union and Cuba in the Caribbean and Central America. But the assistant head of the West Indian and Atlantic Department at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office said: "This does not mean that we will necessarily allocate aid resources to specifically support that kind of Marshall-type policy."

He added: "We have fairly good ideas of the kind of development our aid should go into, and these are the policies we've been following for a number of years, and I don't think we would change this significantly."

Asked whether ideological changes in the region were likely to cause adjustment of Britain's aid policy to the area, Hope said: "We look at each country's needs and assess them. We would not change our aid policy, we would try to integrate them with American ideas, for example, in that we do try to aid the same sectors."

ANGUILLA

GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD AFTER GOVERNMENT COLLAPSE

FL222041 Bridgetown CANA in English 1943 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] The Valley, Anguilla, 22 Jun (CANA)--Long queues formed at polling stations today as Anguillians voted in a general election triggered by the collapse of the government 3 weeks ago. The queues had already formed when polling stations in the seven constituencies opened at 7 a.m. (1100 GMT). An estimated 3,558 persons are down to vote in the British colony's second election in just over a year.

Seven seats are at stake, being contested by 17 candidates fielded by three political parties. They include the Anguilla People's Party (APP) Chief Minister Ronald Webster formed when his Anguilla United Movement (AUM) expelled him. The expulsion was a reaction to Webster's dismissal of Agriculture Minister Claudius Roberts in the midst of a power struggle. Webster's other cabinet minister, Hubert Hughes, who held the tourism portfolio, later resigned and the AUM elected him as its leader.

Webster's party won six of the seven seats in the 28 May 1980 general election, the other going to the Anguilla National Alliance (ANA) headed by a former chief minister, Emile Gumbs.

Four first-timers are among the candidates. Webster is seeking a third term in office as chief minister, having won in landslide victories in 1976 and 1980. Emile Gumbs will be searching for his second endorsement as chief minister, having served from 1977 to 1980, following a no-confidence motion in the Webster government.

The ANA and the APP are contesting all seven seats while the AUM is contesting three.

BAHAMAS

VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE IN SPEAKER DEFEATED

FL181732 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The House of Assembly met briefly yesterday morning, adjourning shortly after midday until Thursday, 9 July. The expected lengthy debate on a resolution of no confidence in the speaker, moved by Port Montagu MP Mr Henry Bostwick, did not materialize.

Mr Bostwick said that the speaker, Sir Clifford Darling, had contravened the rules of the House by not allowing him to proceed with the vote of no confidence in the prime minister at the 18 March sitting of the House. The speaker at that time ruled that since the House had earlier approved a resolution of confidence in the prime minister, he would not allow a resolution of a similar nature to be debated.

Mr Bostwick said the speaker on two separate occasions had taken away his rights with no foundation of the rules of the House and had indeed taken away from the opposition the main weapon in its arsenal. Saying he was sorry he had to use such measures, Mr Bostwick said the House should go on record as telling the speaker he was wrong.

House leader the Honorable Arthur D. Hanna, who did not debate the motion, spoke on a point of order. He said the motion was not worthy of debate in the House and he called on Mr Bostwick to withdraw it. He said that Mr Bostwick should have known that once the speaker has made a ruling it cannot be challenged. Mr Hanna said Mr Bostwick had been embarrassed by his tardiness in the matter and was trying to show his party he was working, but (?presenting a) resolution which made no sense. He said no one in the House agreed with Mr Bostwick and noted that even the opposition had condemned him. This resolution, said Mr Hanna, is not even worthy of reply. The resolution was defeated.

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER TOM ADAMS, BLP REELECTED

Report on Election Results

FL190956 Bridgetown CANA in English 0759 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 19 Jun (CANA)--Prime Minister Tom Adams and the Barbados Labor Party (BLP) won a second term of office with a 17-10 seat victory over the opposition Democratic Labor Party (DLP) in general elections held yesterday (Thursday). The BLP's victory ended an intense 3-week political fight in which Adams strategy was to underscore his government's acclaimed economic management and that "one good term deserves another."

Adams felt his government was returned to power because the electorate appreciated what had been done in easing the tax burden and unemployment. In a television interview early this morning Adams said his main priorities now will be to tackle the problems of housing and unemployment among youth.

When Parliament was dissolved late last month Adams's BLP held 17 seats to the DLP's 7 in what was then a 24-seat House of Assembly. The number of seats in the House has now been increased to 27.

Both Mr Adams and opposition DLP leader Errol Barrow won their seats handsomely, Adams by 1,668 votes in the central constituency of St Thomas and Barrow by 2,958 on the east coast constituency of St John. Three members of the old BLP government lost their seats. They were Ezra Alleyne who was defeated by Phillip Greaves, the man he removed from the House in the 1976 election; Mr Maurice Ward who lost to Mr Maurice King a former ambassador to Washington; and Mr David Simmonds who lost to Mr Warwick Franklyn whom he had beaten twice before in close contests.

The DLP lost two members of the previous opposition--Dr Rameses Caddle and Mr Evelyn Greaves. Dr Caddle was defeated by Mr Don Blackman a senator and labor minister in the previous administration. Evelyn Greaves, a trade unionist, lost his St Lucy seat to Roy Brathwaite, a small businessman. In another keen contest Miss Billie Miller the minister of health beat Lyle Carmichael of the DLP in the contest for the city seat by 86 votes.

Mr Adams criticized the DLP for injecting racial issues into the campaign. Mr Adams said the DLP took inflation and prices and linked them to racial topics "and made a direct appeal to whatever latent sense of racialism there is in Barbados." Adams said the DLP campaign was to say that the government deliberately ran the country on behalf of the merchants, meaning the white people. "And I think that the destabilizing linkage between economic issues and a racial issue was part of the reason for the bitterness that we at least felt."

Further Details

FL191003 Bridgetown CANA in English 0757 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 19 Jun (CANA)--The six independents made a poor showing in yesterday's general elections in Barbados with all failing to gain one-sixth of the vote in their constituencies and losing their deposits of 250 dollars (one Bds dollar; 50 cents U.S.). Only Dacosta Edwards (395), a former cabinet minister, gained more than 100 votes as the candidates of the ruling Barbados Labor Party and the opposition Democratic Labor Party maintained their tight grip on membership in the lower house of Parliament. No independent has won a seat in Parliament since 1961.

Adams Sworn In

FL221445 Bridgetown CANA in English 2256 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, 20 Jun (CANA)--Tom Adams was today sworn in by Governor General Sir Deighton Ward as Barbados prime minister for a second term following his Barbados Labor Party (BLP) victory in Thursday's general election. He told reporters after the short ceremony that his new cabinet will be announced on Monday and should see a number of new faces.

Mr Adams also touched on an announced U.S. aid program for the Caribbean and Central America now in formulation. He referred to his warning last year that the new Reagan administration was likely to tie political considerations to its aid program. The U.S., he said, had now sent a directive to the Caribbean Development Bank [CDB] requesting it not to send any money from American sources to Grenada, whose ~~leaving~~ government has close ties with communist Cuba. Mr Adams said he had instructed the Barbados representative on the CDB board not to accept U.S. aid under those conditions. "I...greatly fear that in the end the CDB will have to do without U.S. aid," Mr Adams told reporters.

Adams Names New Cabinet

FL221922 Bridgetown CANA in English 1916 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, 22 Jun (CANA)--Prime Minister Tom Adams, whose Barbados Labor Party (BLP) was returned to power for a second 5-year term in last Thursday's general elections, today named a new 12-man cabinet with four new faces. Mr Adams himself retains responsibility for finance and planning and his deputy is again Bernard St John, who is also minister of trade, tourism and industry. Former government backbencher in the last Parliament and chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation, Johnny Cheltenham, has been made minister of agriculture, food and consumer affairs.

Vic Johnson, who was also part of the backbench and headed the government's marketing corporation, is the minister of labor and social security. The two other new faces in the cabinet are former parliamentary secretaries Obrien Trotman--now minister of state in the prime minister's office--and Delisle Bradshaw who becomes minister of housing and lands.

Missing from the line-up are former Attorney General and Minister of Foreign Affairs Henry Forde and former Communications and Works Minister Lindsay Bolden--both re-elected in last week's poll. Press reports here today said the two attorneys both asked not to be assigned to ministerial portfolios, so that they could return to private practice.

The full cabinet is:

J.M.G.M. Tom Adams, prime minister and minister of finance and planning.
H.B. St John, Q.C. deputy prime minister and minister of trade, tourism and industry.
Lionel S. Craig, minister of parliamentary affairs, and leader of the House.
Louis R. Tull, attorney general, minister of external affairs and minister of culture.
Lloyd B. Brathwaite, minister of health.
Miss Billie A. Miller, minister of education.
Senator Nigel A. Barrow, minister of information and communications, and leader of the Senate.
Dr Don G. Blackman, minister of transport and works with responsibility also for community services and welfare for the time being.
Delisle Bradshaw, minister of housing and lands.
Senator Obrien Trotman, minister of state in the prime ministers office.
Vic L. Johnson, minister of labor and social security and
Dr P.L. Johnny Cheltenham, minister of agriculture, food and consumer affairs.

The ministers will be sworn in by Governor General Sir Deighton Ward tomorrow.

BARBUDASUIT AGAINST INDEPENDENCE TO BE FILED IN LONDON

FL192026 Bridgetown CANA in English 2005 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpts] St Johns, Antigua, 19 Jun (CANA)--Legal moves should start in London next week aimed at restraining Britain and Antigua from forcing Barbuda into independence with Antigua, the chairman of the Barbuda Local Government Council said here today. Mr Hilbourne Frank gave no details of the suit to be filed in the British courts, but said Barbuda's case will be presented by the 62-square-mile island's London-based lawyer, John McDonald.

Meanwhile, it has been announced that Barbudan representatives will be meeting next week with Antiguan Government officials. The meeting, proposed by Deputy Premier Lester Bird, will discuss what officials described as matters of mutual interest between the two sides. Mr Frank told reporters that the Barbuda Local Government Council had agreed to the meeting, but had asked for further clarification of subjects to be discussed. The meeting is scheduled to begin in Barbuda mid-morning on Monday.

GRENADABRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER ON RELATIONS, AID

FL172229 Bridgetown CANA in English 2211 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 17 Jun (CANA)--The British high commissioner to Barbados and the eastern Caribbean, Stanley Arthur, has said here that relations between Britain and the left-leaning Grenada Government are "reasonably normal" but there were certain difficulties.

Mr Arthur told reporters today that Britain would like to have much better relations with the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) which came to power 13 March 1979, in a coup.

"I think that we have said in conversation with the government that relations are perhaps not quite as good as they might have been.

"We do happen to have certain disagreements with Government of Grenada. We had hoped, for example, that we could have had a closer relationship but for one reason or the other we haven't had.

"We have had conversations in private about certain differences of view we have about how business is being conducted. It relates back to the way in which the government came to power in the first place. We haven't really resolved these differences yet," Mr Arthur said.

Mr Arthur, on a routine visit to Grenada, also dismissed suggestions that Britain had cut off aid to the Grenada Government which has close ties with communist Cuba. He said that the British Government was still extending to Grenada 2.25 million pounds sterling allocated to the island under a 1974 independence aid agreement, of which about 86,000 pounds is still unspent.

"One of the pieces of business which I had to conduct on this present visit", Mr Arthur said, "was to take a letter to the prime minister in his capacity of foreign minister, suggesting to him that we extend the period in which this aid can be spent to 31 March 1982. Otherwise the period would have, by now, run out."

He also said that Grenada was receiving assistance from Britain through the European Development Fund (EDF) and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Said Mr Arthur: "We are large contributors to the bank so that British money comes to Grenada both directly through the bilateral aid program and multilateral agencies.

"We have not yet negotiated a new aid agreement with the Grenada Government. We haven't said we won't. We just haven't done it", he added.

"We have given Grenada certain technical assistance," he said, "and I have brought with me a letter agreeing to meet the entire cost of sending four senior civil servants to courses in Britain on public administration, financial management and personnel training. The request for which technical assistance was made by the Grenada Government only 10 days ago."

The envoy said he thought that what caused the impression that Britain had cut off aid to Grenada was that, after Hurricane Allen last year, Britain offered emergency aid to St Vincent, St Lucia and Dominica but not to Grenada. He said Dominica had had its banana crop destroyed for the second time within a year. St Lucia and St Vincent had also had their banana crops destroyed and these three islands depended almost entirely on bananas for their export.

In Grenada, on the other hand, Mr Arthur said, the banana crop, according to Grenada Government statistics, is only 19 percent of the island's agricultural production and only 40 percent of the crop had been destroyed by the hurricane.

"As far as Grenada was concerned," he said, "we were talking about only 8 percent of their agricultural production. These other islands had their bananas totally devastated and, since there is only a limited amount of aid to go around, we decided to put the aid into these other three countries whose needs were very much greater."

Mr Arthur said it was also reasonable for Britain to take into account the fact that Grenada had obtained aid from other sources and to give this factor consideration when deciding how to dispose of a limited amount of help which is available.

On the question of trade, the high commissioner said there is now a considerable amount of trade between Grenada and Britain and the British Government wished this to continue. He said Grenada's bananas enjoy "privileged entry" into the UK and it is the wish of the British Government that British companies bid for contracts in respect of capital investments in construction in Grenada. "British companies are interested, for example," he said "in obtaining contracts in regard to the construction of the airport at Point Saline, and we have no objection whatsoever to British companies going for those contracts and we very much hope they will succeed, so that as regards trade there are absolutely no restrictions and we are very happy to see trade increase in both directions."

GOVERNMENT ADVISED AGAINST HARMFUL RHETORIC

FL152310 Bridgetown CANA in English 2110 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, 15 Jun (CANA)--The Grenada Chamber of Commerce (GCC) and the Grenada Hotel Association (GHA) have advised the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) to analyse its positions and statements on international matters and act with consideration for the economic and political ambitions of Grenadians. The PRG has also been advised to "abandon counter productive political rhetoric."

The advice is contained in a report on the state of the tourist industry, which was submitted to the PRG.

The GCC and the GHA say there are extremely poor projections for Grenada's tourism this year, and their joint concerns are amplified by the fact that they see this industry as having the best potential for speedy growth with consequent employment. "However," the report says, "a look at the projections for 1981 shows a significant decline and the hotels' experience is that the percentage of no shows and non-utilization of allocations by tour operators is increasing. People are not coming." This "critical decline" in Grenada's tourism is not related to any Caribbean-wide phenomena, the GCC and the GHA say, and the analysis in their report concentrates on factors specific to Grenada.

The content of the PRG's international speeches, the conduct of its foreign relations, the country's voting pattern in the United Nations and its dependence on Cuba have convinced the world that Grenada is not an unaligned nation, the report says.

The PRG has demonstrated alignment with countries which provide nothing to Caribbean tourism and against countries which do, the reports says, and so Grenada cannot expect to be attractive to people the PRG calls enemy.

Offering several other recommendations and criticism, the GCC and GHA say they anticipate that the PRG will shape its policies towards the satisfaction of the economic needs of the majority of Grenadians, and that "we may, in concert, build an industry and an economy sensitive to Grenadian priorities and yielding jobs and dollars in quantities sufficient to meet our requirements within this decade and after."